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confined to the inner stage and their shifting concealed by curtains.

A few possible errors of omission may also be mentioned. The discussion of the Fortune Theatre (pp. 57-58) must be supplemented by W. J. Lawrence's recent *Restoration Stage Nurseries* (*Herrig's Archiv*, 1915, pp. 301-315); and in spite of Professor Thorndike's assertion that his bibliography is not intended to be complete, one is nevertheless surprised to find that it does not include such works as Schelling's *The Elizabethan Playhouse* (*Pub. of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of America*, 1910), and the discussions of the Elizabethan stage found in certain volumes of the Porter and Clarke edition of Shakespeare folios. More serious, it seems to me, is the failure to make use of Serlio's book on architecture, a work which was published as early as 1548 and which no doubt exercised more or less influence on the Elizabethan court stage. In a book which purports to be "virtually the first effort at a systematic survey of the relations between the court and public theaters" of the Elizabethan period, many students would be pleased to possess reproductions of the extremely interesting diagrams of a stage which Serlio found practicable and his no less interesting designs of the various stage settings advocated in the well-known passage by Vitruvius. Serlio's book, it may be added, is accessible, both in the original and Peake's 1611 translation, in the Boston Public Library.

Finally, it may be pointed out that Professor Thorndike's volume, in spite of its weight, is an attractive piece of book-making. One noteworthy misprint, however is to be found on page 204, where the famous law against rogues and vagabonds is dated 1872.

But enough of what may be regarded as petty fault-finding. As a whole, *Shakespeare's Theater* is an excellent general survey of a large and difficult subject, and as such should be owned by all students of the Elizabethan period.

T. S. GRAVES.

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THROUGH COLLEGE ON NOTHING A YEAR. Recorded by Christian Gauss.  
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.

To all who are interested in the relation of Democracy to American colleges—especially the college so often styled for

“rich men’s sons”—this little book will come with much of the force of a revelation. To the growing boy from our crowded cities or poverty-stricken countrysides who has caught the gleam of what a college course may mean, but is poor in the where-withal in proportion as he is rich in “spunk,” the present narrative may well be the timely match that sets the whole haystack of his ambition aflame. While to the “boys” of all ages this breezy account of hardships conquered through sheer grit and oftentimes “nerve” will cause many a realistic novel to pale into insignificance, because facts are always the strangest fiction.

The book itself, “literally recorded from a student’s story” by Professor Gauss of Princeton is of intense interest from the first page, when our hero tells of his home surroundings in one of New York’s most hopeless suburbs, to the last chapters, when after four happy years at “the best old place of all,” he begins to philosophize on what the experience has meant to him. The body of the book tells in the raciest English of his surmounting seemingly impossible obstacles, of his iron will when forced to work at the expense of his needed sleep, and—what is most touching of all—his resentment when his pride is unwittingly hurt by failure to understand his self-reliant Americanism. Finally we learn how in his senior year he emerges as one of “the undergraduate business managers,” with more than enough money for his immediate needs, time to enjoy himself a little less strenuously than before, and a realization that the four happiest years of his life are almost over. But this brings us again to his concluding reflections on the benefits his college course has brought him. And he can tell them best in his own words:—

“As I look back at it now I feel I got a great deal out of it. Most of it didn’t come in the way I had expected. It didn’t come from books. To me the greatest thing was learning how to talk and deal with my fellow-men, and the opportunity which I have had of meeting fellows from all walks of life and all parts of the country in the friendly and intimate way which I could never have enjoyed otherwise. Ninety per cent you are glad to know; nine per cent you are very glad to know; and one per cent you wouldn’t have

missed knowing for your life. I suppose the thing I treasure most about it is my friends.

" . . . . Then you can't help being a little more tolerant after seeing different classes of fellows and learning their various characteristics. I respect anyone's belief now, even if it's in the white elephant.

"Well, this sense of close friendship and unity of interest with many men is more to me than anything else, because I never dreamed that it could exist. Yes, college men are different as a class from the men I would have met outside. If before I came here I had met someone who was doing something shady I would have said, 'Well, that's life.' But if now after I get out I should run across any classmate of mine doing something crooked, it would break me up pretty badly. And, between you and me, I don't think that will happen."

W. S. RUSK.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE. By George W. Goethals. Princeton University Press. \$1.00.

THE MILITARY OBLIGATION OF CITIZENSHIP. By Leonard Wood. Princeton University Press. \$0.75.

These two little volumes from the Princeton University Press are as interesting to contrast as to compare. The first is concerned almost entirely with the solution of some unusual problems of government which arose in times of peace when such matters as the fortification of the Panama Canal and the Monroe Doctrine seemed hardly more than academic questions; while the second contains three addresses which General Wood has made since August, 1914, and which come like a clarion-call to his easy-going fellow-countrymen to rouse themselves from their foolhardy lethargy and make the necessary preparations for war as the best insurance of peace. The books are alike in that they are both timely and authoritative, while delightful illustrations make the volumes doubly attractive; but they are as different as the world before and after Waterloo's centennial year.

Governor Goethals in the two Stafford Little lectures which compose his volume tells not of the engineering feats which the construction of the canal involved or the sanitary triumphs it occasioned, but of the less known difficulties to which American occupation of a strip of land ceded by a newly formed republic